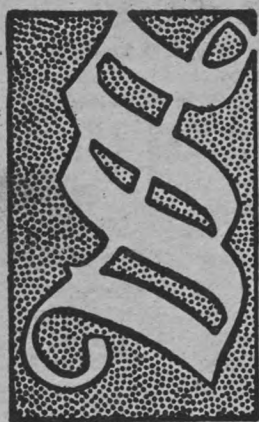
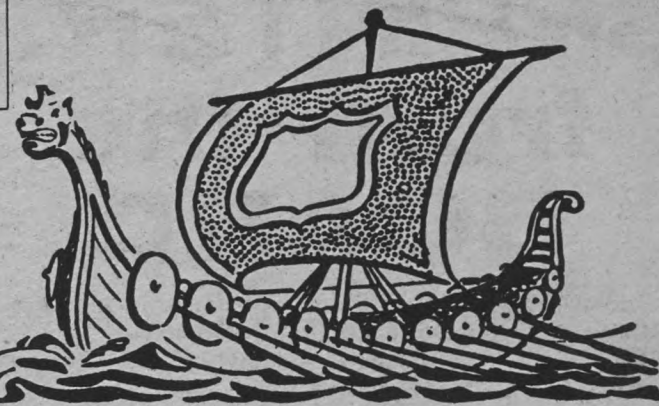


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September 1975

TRAVELLING SAGA SINGERS

Scandinavian Week for "Operation Friendship"

By Astrid Hope
S/N Cultural Director.

On Wednesday, August 13, 1975, about 35 Senior Citizens from the Bissell Drop-In Centre, 9560 - 103A Avenue, celebrated "Scandinavian Week" by first having a conducted tour through our Scandinavian Centre by our well-informed guide, Br. Sig Sorenson. By all reports, the members really enjoyed the outing and showed great enthusiasm to us of the day spent there. It was climaxed by sharing in a lunch of "Smorgasbord" open-face sandwiches and coffee, made up by the staff of "Operation Friendship" under the direction of Christine Southworth.

Then on Friday, August 15, the Cultural Directors from each Scandinavian group had been invited to a luncheon at the Bissell Drop-In Centre. We were to come in costume to share with them information about the Senior Citizens social status plus culture of their own respective country. Two of us were present, Sonja Berkstrom, representing the Swedish Society, Vasa Lodge Skandia, and myself from Solglyt Lodge, Sons of Norway. At 11 a.m. we joined in an informal get-together around the piano with coffee and a sing-song under the capable leadership of Francis Schewhard, who is with the City Parks and Recreation Department. There proved to be considerable talent in the group. Later on, a few piped out solo tunes. Helen, the Prima Donna of the group (whose family escaped Poland from the Germans in the First World War), with her next-to-operatic voice sang "Lara's Theme" from "Dr. Schivago", by heart. One gentleman, no doubt an old war veteran, was happy with "Beer Barrel Polka" and had the group clapping hands and practically jumping to its rhythm.

The luncheon was shared by 70 Senior Citizens, with

mostly healthy appetites, topped, to celebrate the week, with a dessert of Danish pastry and coffee. Interest was shown by the questions asked following the talks. Sonja had also brought slides showing Sweden. Many expressed it "made their day" by our coming and especially coming in our "beautiful costumes".

"Operation Friendship" is mainly a Senior Citizens group or for anyone else interested. It has various organized programs going on all the time. It has recently received a grant from the Secretary of State for Canada to explore ethnic groups in the Central Centres of Edmonton. It works in conjunction with McCauley Drop-In Centre also. Francis Schewhard also teaches music of different instruments there. This group has been in operation 4 years and they are striving to improve the situation which has much to be desired, as to location, furnishings and equipment, etc. Recently they entered a Variety Show in the Kinsmen Talent Show and received favorable comment.

There is also a Day Care Centre upstairs which receives much participation. □

WORLD SCOUT JAMBOREE AT LILLEHAMMER

The population of Lillehammer doubled from July 29 to August 8, as more than 17,000 boy scouts from all over the world went to a site near the Norwegian town for their 14th World Jamboree. They arrived by a variety of means, some in their governments' aircraft and others under their own power. One scout went all the way from India on bicycle, having left Calcutta on April 2. H.R.H. Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed of Morocco, 12 years old and also a scout, arrived with two of his country's ministers. A contingent of 1,100 American scouts included a few from as far away as Hawaii.

King Olav V of Norway gave the welcoming speech and opened the jamboree, and Prime Minister Bratteli and Mrs. Bratteli visited the camp on August 4. Sweden's King Carl Gustaf toured "Nordjamb-75" on the final day. Iran, host country for the next jamboree in 1979, had representatives in Lillehammer to study how this jamboree was organized. □

Festival Canada in Ottawa and Centennial Celebration at Gimli

By Lillian MacPherson

The Saga Singers have been travelling this summer. July 18-20 they participated in Festival Canada in Ottawa. Festival Canada is an annual series of multicultural concerts arranged by the Canadian Folk Arts Council under contract with the Secretary of State. The concerts were held on all the weekends in July, utilizing ethnic talent from across Canada.

On the August long weekend the choir travelled by bus to Gimli, Manitoba, to sing at Islendingadagurinn, and the one-hundredth anniversary of Icelandic settlement in Manitoba.

The Alberta Folk Arts Council was responsible for selecting three groups to represent Alberta in the Festival Canada concerts. The Saga Singers were pleased to be chosen on the basis of a tape submitted. They were flown to Ottawa

and housed at Carleton University. The concerts were held on an open air stage in Confederation Park, beside the National Arts Centre. There were two concerts Friday and Saturday evenings, with audiences of up to 5,000 at the late evening performances. The Sunday afternoon concert was held at Camp Fortune in the Gatineau Hills at the CBC open air stage. The CBC taped these shows for radio and television. The program in which the Saga

Continued on Page 12
SAGA SINGERS



The Edmonton Icelandic Society's Saga Singers participating in the parade at the Centennial Celebration at Gimli, Manitoba. Chris Hale with youngsters Agust Hilmirsson and Erika MacPherson, carrying Icelandic flag, led the singers.

SPLINTERS from the BOARD

The two main topics for discussion this month were the Queen Contest and, naturally, expansion.

As you all know by now, we have joined with Sons of Norway for the important event of crowning our Scandinavian Centre Queen for 1975-76. The evening (September 13) is going to be a lot of fun, judging by reports of the entertainment which each of the five lodges are going to provide. Another plus is the food—barbecued steak!

And you're invited to come out to the Centre on Wednesday evening, August 27, for the Refreshment and Cheese Party when the preliminary judging of the girls will take place. We hope to see lots of you—you can make your choice and then see how close you came when September 13 rolls around.

All the directors are involved in expansion planning, and the whole proposal was discussed with representatives from the five lodges the first week in August. It was a really productive meeting — the kind that gives you assurance that we truly are the Scandinavian CO-OPERATIVE Association. They will be back with their ideas and opinions this month and some definite decision will be made soon after—so watch for news in next month's paper. We have lots of plans in the making which we know you will find exciting. □

Centre Manager Threatened From the Manager's Desk

By Peter Elander

"Peter, I am going to kill you if you go to the meeting on Aug. 7."

This is part of a tape recording received here at the Centre.

If this is a joke, it is coming from a person with a very poor taste. If it is not a joke, the person saying it must be sick.

The police will do their best to find this sick person. So if I receive more calls like that, the police will have even more to work with. I understand the police are very good at this.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SHOW ON 790 ON YOUR RADIO DIAL

For five weeks I have had the opportunity to read the Centre News at 11:25 a.m. on Saturdays. This has been quite an experience to gather the News to cover even for five minutes.

The Scandinavian Centre does have five free minutes every week to promote what is going on here at the Centre and within the five societies.

As I see it, we are not making the best use of these five minutes. I take my hat off to Les Greenham and for anyone doing this program, because I now know what it takes to do it. We need better communication to get the information out. So let us all feed Les Greenham and for anyone doing this program with information on what is going to happen. Start talking about it several months ahead—many people do plan a long time ahead what they are going to do. Les Greenham's phone number is 455-0082. If you have a problem in

getting Les, then give me a call, I shall get the message to him.

SCANDINAVIAN CLUB IN REGINA?

I have heard that there is a move to start a Scandinavian Club in Regina, Sask. It is high time, I think. Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton all have one. Maybe we all can work together and share. What about a big St. Hans Bon Fire (Midsummer Fest) in Red Deer next year???

TOASTMASTER INTERNATIONAL

A Listening, Thinking, Speaking Program for Men and Women on the Move

I have been talking about this several times on the Scandinavian Centre News on The Scandinavian Show. Several persons have asked me, "What can a Toastmaster Club do for the Centre?"

To this my answer is:

- Opportunity to learn by doing
- Opportunity to gain experience as an officer in an organization
- Parliamentary training and experience in a club environment
- Opportunity to conduct a business meeting
- The planning, arranging and conducting a meeting
- Experience as Master of Ceremonies or Toastmaster
- Impromptu speaking
- Presenting prepared speeches
- Learning in the moment of enjoyment and fellowship

One of the best Toastmaster Clubs in the

CANADIAN ETHNIC MOSAIC CONFERENCE

"The Canadian Ethnic Mosaic: A Quest for Identity" is the theme for the National Conference by the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association to be held at the Northstar Inn in Winnipeg Friday, October 24 to Sunday, October 26, 1975. Chairpersons are: Pierre Laporte (Sociology, Sherbrooke) - Perspectives; Richard Mezzoff (Sociology, Manitoba) - Immigration; Cornelius Janen (History, Ottawa) - Pluralism; Jean Burnet (Sociology, York) - Ethnic Histories; Shirin Schludermann (Psychology, Manitoba) - Child Development; Sally Weaver (Anthropology, Waterloo) - Native Identity; Howard Palmer (History, Calgary) - Ethnic Identity. □

Edmonton area has promised to make a presentation on the first evening, so all interested can see and hear what it is all about.

The Centre, you and I and many more can gain from this, so I urge you all to come and take part on Monday, Sept. 22 at 7:00 p.m.

If you want to know more before this time feel free to give me a call here at the Centre, phone number 455-4355. □

BOOKS AND ARTICLES SOUNDS CANADIAN -

Languages and Cultures in a Multi-Ethnic Society, edited by Paul M. Migus, Peter Martin Associates Limited, Toronto, 1975. In Canada the "melting-pot" theory has never been popular with Canada's ethnic population. Canada is a nation of many cultures. Sounds Canadian outlines and analyzes from several viewpoints some of the increasingly complex problems posed by the Canadian situation. It is a carefully-edited selection of papers presented at an international symposium titled "Lang-

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NORWEGIAN — Wally K. Broen, 9560 - 111 Avenue, 474-2006
SWEDISH — Leonard Eliasson, 13011 - 135 Street, 455-9457
SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE — Harvey Haugen, 8806 - 162 Street, 489-1171 & 425-3817

GREEN PAPER

Highlights from "The Green Paper on Immigration and Population" is available in 16 languages including Norwegian and Swedish.

You can get copies in the language or languages you are interested in by contacting:

Information Service
Department of Manpower and Immigration

400 Cumberland St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0J9

OR CALL

Publications Unit
(613) 996-3740. □

languages and Cultures in a Multi-Ethnic Society" held in Ottawa in 1971, and sponsored by the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association. The papers presented in this book reflect the broader interest in the interaction of all Canadian ethno-cultural groups.

Sounds Canadian contains

Continued on Page 12
BOOKS AND ARTICLES

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Scandinavian groups, societies, organizations, associations or clubs may receive the paper by sending a list of members' names and addresses. A mailing charge of 6¢ per copy will be payable. This payment and other correspondence is to be addressed to: The Scandinavian Centre News 10203 - 78 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

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SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Betty McKevitt
COMING EVENTS

September 3

Torske Klubben Meeting
September 13

Western Barbecue and
Scandinavian Centre Queen
Contest

October 4

Leif Erikson Night

SPORTS: ATTENTION
BOWLERS AND CURLERS

BOWLING: Commences
9 p.m., September 9,
Windsor Bowl. Please phone
Mrs. Reidun Berg, 478-2541
for more information.

CURLING: Time and
place to be announced later.
Anyone interested call Inge
Anderson, 489-6490.

We are sorry to learn
that Stan and Min Hafso were
in a car accident. Both
received lacerations and Min
a fractured nose.

Verne and Mary Gul-
brandsen had just left the
garage with their new car
when they had the misfortune
of a car accident. Both
received bruises. Hope you
are feeling better.

Wally, Betty Broen and
family are having a camping
trip in the Maritimes. They
travelled by train to
Montreal and will proceed
from there by car.

Ed, Elva Veis and family
travelled via the Yellowhead
Route to Vancouver, spend-
ing three fun-filled days
sight seeing and enjoying the
ocean, returning by Grand
Coulee Dam, Wenatchee fruit
orchards and shopping in
Spokane.

Helge and Lillian Nilson
are salmon fishing off Van-
couver Island. Watch for
Lois Halberg's report next
month to see if they got any
big ones.

Art, Rita and Ruth
Tagseth of Humbolt, Sask.,
have been visiting with Art's
sister, Astrid Hope, and her
family. While here Rita
took a course at St. Albert.

Bjorne Myhre and Mark
have returned from their
holiday in Norway.

Ellsworth, Lois Halberg
and family motored to Cali-
fornia and Mexico; enroute
they visited Salt Lake City,
Las Vegas and Grand
Canyon. Spending several
days in Los Angeles they
visited Disneyland, Uni-
versal and NBC Studios and
other points of interest
before proceeding to San
Diego and Mexico. They
returned via the Redwoods
and stopped to tour the
Oregon Caves.

Irene Hovde has been
visiting in Toronto.

Al, Brenda and Travis
Letendre have been holiday-
ing in Vancouver and
Victoria returning by Grand
Coulee and Spokane.

Congratulations to the

Summer Village of Val
Quentin for winning the prize
for their float at Alberta
Beach Parade. Jim
McDonald, Betty McKevitt,
John and Jan Olafson took
part in the activities.

Arne and Mary Gulbrand-
sen and their grandson,
Jeffrey, motored to Van-
couver to meet Mary's sister
from Oslo.

Bernard, Kay Olafson and
family spent holidays at
Prince Rupert, Terrace and
Kitimat visiting with Kay's
aunt and family at Terrace
and Holger Hansen at
Kitimat. Returning to
Bennett Dam and Grande
Prairie where they visited
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allen
and family.

Dennis and Grace Cook
and family have been visiting
relatives and enjoying their
new camper and boat. We
hope they also enjoyed some
of the beautiful B.C. lakes
while they have been there.

Harry Huser attended the
Red Deer Annual Folk
Festival. While there he
demonstrated and taught
rosemaling.

Peter Hansen had his
father, Mr. J. Hansen, of
Kongerslev, Denmark, visit-
ing him. This is Mr.
Hansen's fifth visit to
Canada. While here he cele-
brated his 82nd birthday.
Holger Hansen of Kitimat
was here for the occasion.

John and Jan Olafson and
Mark Veis did well in their
swimming this summer.
John, Jan and Jo Ann Olafson
have been attending Bible
School. Their mother, Kay,
has been instructing some
of the classes.

Gordon, Ardis and Scott
Hafso of Los Angeles have
been visiting the Hafso
families in the city and at
Viking. While they were
at Viking they held a family
picnic, nine of twelve family
members were able to be
present with their families.

Recently Walter and Eva
Meyer, their daughter, Ann,
and niece, Dina DeMarco,
returned from a trip to
Norway and Yugoslavia.
While in Norway they visited
with Walter's family and old
friends. This was his first
trip back in 27 years and
the highlight of the trip was
visiting Holmestrand, the
town where he grew up. Most
of their time was spent in
Oslo and Tonsberg visiting
family and old friends, sight
seeing and touring interest-
ing spots. Before returning
home they flew to Yugoslavia
where they spent time
visiting Eva's relatives and
soaking up some sun on the
Adriatic coast. It was a
very memorable trip, en-
joyed by all.

Della Melsness will be

Plenty of Oil in Norway

By W. John Vinocur

In five years, Norway will be one of the
world's major petroleum exporters. But the
country has chosen to bridle the bonanza and
get rich as slowly and gracefully as it can.

NORWAY TO BECOME OIL RICH . . . BUT SLOWLY, GRACEFULLY

A blend of practicality,
idealism and righteousness
will hold down production,
limit exploration and keep a
very tight rein on how much
of the expected profits of
\$3 billion a year are sluiced
back into the economy once
the oil-production target is
reached in 1980.

Some Norwegians, in-
cluding finance and foreign
ministry officials, have said
that their approach—reject-
ing quick growth and profits
—could serve as an example
to the West. Others less
inclined to give lessons, say
Norway is acting the only
way it can to avoid drowning
in its oil wealth.

The riches are these:
with barely 20% of its
continental shelf explored,
Norway will be producing
630 million barrels of oil
a year by 1980. The figure
is a self-imposed limit,
which will be six times
Norway's own needs, and
about 10% of Western
Europe's projected con-

sumption.
going to the Lutheran College
at Outlook, Sask., to continue
her high school education.
Her parents (Del and Doreen)
are going on a three-week
Mediterranean cruise in
September.

Doug and Gail Peterson
report a very good camping
trip to England and Scotland.
They found the camping
facilities good. While in
Scotland they visited with
Gail's relatives.

Angus and Kay McDonald
and the boys holidayed at
Four Seasons resort near
Nanaimo, touring Long
Beach, Tofino and Campbell
River. Report fishing poor
but Mathew and Daniel each
caught some. They visited
Angus' sisters at Kelowna
and Nanaimo and friends in
Vancouver. They went to
Les' Caro Restaurant. It
is recommended as one of
the best restaurants in
Canada and can be highly
recommended should you
visit Vancouver. On the
way home a side trip was
made to Wells Gray Park
near Clearwater. Several
spectacular waterfalls were
seen and beautiful scenery.
Report good roads in the
park.

Knut and Rose Svidal
attended a wedding in
Calgary; while there they
visited Ed and Lillian Ness.

Next month's corres-
pondent will be Lois Halberg.
Please phone 466-9344. □

sumption.

In the area of initial
production, in the North Sea
below the 62nd Parallel, the
ministry of industry has
estimated that Norway's
reserves put it on a par
with Venezuela and Algeria.

Although the government
has been very cautious on
estimates of how much oil
could be found above the
62nd Parallel, where test
drilling will begin in 1977,
some experts say there is
likely to be three or four
times as much as below and
others have projected that
the reserves could be as
great as the entire Middle
East.

"We could be going very
much faster and we've been
criticized about our selfish-
ness by some people," Trade
Minister Einar Magnussen
said in an interview. "Of
course, there could be much
more exploration and much
more drilling. We haven't
run a computer projection
on exactly how rich we
could get how fast. But
it's obvious. The problem
is, of course, that we'd tear
our society apart in the
process."

The Norwegians see their
new wealth as a threat to
the traditional areas of
activity, like fishing and
farming, that they consider
socially important. The
difficulty comes because
Norway, with a population of
four million, has had only
0.8 unemployment this year
and new jobs would pull
people away from the fishing
boats and farms and tend
to depopulate the north of
the country.

Continued on Page 12
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Interview with Mike Johnson

By Les Greenham

It was my pleasure recently to visit with Mike Johnson in the McQueen Lodge and discover some interesting knowledge and history regarding the background of his family.

Mike's parents moved to Canada and settled on the banks of the Assiniboine River at Qu'Appelle, Sask., in what was then known as the Northwest Territories, in 1889. Mike was born in Canada that same year.

The settlers eventually named the town Holar after the name of a town in Iceland where one of the settlers came from.

Mike's half brother, John A. Johnson, had arrived in Canada two years earlier and lived in New Iceland and Winnipeg, but homesteaded in Holar next to Mike's parents in 1889 at the same time. Within a year or so about fifteen families moved into that district.

Mike's dad's occupation was mainly carpentry, plus farming. The first school opened in 1895 in the district of Holar and the school was named after the district. Mike received his education in that school. However, his education was limited since his dad died when Mike was only seven. School was only during the summer months. Mike's mother passed away in 1955 at the age of 99.

Mike was raised to maturity in that district and after 85 1/2 years, as a result of corresponding with one of his favorite nieces, she convinced him to take a trip to Iceland. So on May 29 he boarded an Air Canada plane which took him to Toronto and then New York where he left on a Loftleidir plane for Iceland. He returned via the same route leaving Iceland at 6:30 p.m. Iceland time and arriving in Toronto via New York at 11:45 p.m. the same day. He had great praise for the way both airlines looked after him. He had special praise for the Icelandic airline in that they gave you a free brandy or sherry with your meal—they even offered a second one free also. As for the timing of the trip, they decided it should be in June as it is, usually the nicest month of the year. However, it did not turn out that way as June this year was the coldest June in about 75 years. Even the celebrations on June 17 were practically

rained out.

Despite the weather, Mike thoroughly enjoyed himself since, in his words, "he met a wonderful bunch of relatives and friends who treated me royally". There were a number of highlights for him.

One occasion was when Mrs. Thora Marta Stefansdottir, daughter of Mike's older half brother, Stefan Johnson, took him to see her father's dairy farm on the outskirts of Reykjavik. The farm was still in operation but, of course, occupied by other people.

Mike also visited another of Stefan's homes which was the first one to be heated by the water from the hot springs. He eventually convinced the powers that be to pipe the thermal heat into Reykjavik and now every home is heated that way. Stefan moved to Canada in 1887, the same year as his brother, John A., but after 8 years in Canada moved back to Iceland.

Mike's biggest regret was being unable to see some of Iceland's fabulous scenery. He also had to cancel a trip to Westmann Islands. All the people he met were wonderful and seemed to be prosperous. Most of the students were either fishing or working for farmers. The farmers now all have modern machinery. Inflation is terrible in Iceland. An American dollar is worth 153 Krona.

The trip took quite a toll on Mike due to his failing health, however, he is very, very glad he took the trip. □



Hundreds of the more than 1,200 visitors from Iceland joined in the parade and gave the crowds vivid examples of the traditional dress.

BOOK REVIEW

By Lillian MacPherson
W. D. Valgardson. *God Is Not a Fish Inspector*. Oberon Press, 1975. \$3.50 paper, \$6.95 hard cover

Valgardson's second collection of short stories was released in time for Islendingadagurinn this year and the celebration of one hundred years of settlement for the Icelandic community at Gimli. Valgardson was born and raised in this community, and most of his stories are situated in the Interlake region of Manitoba.

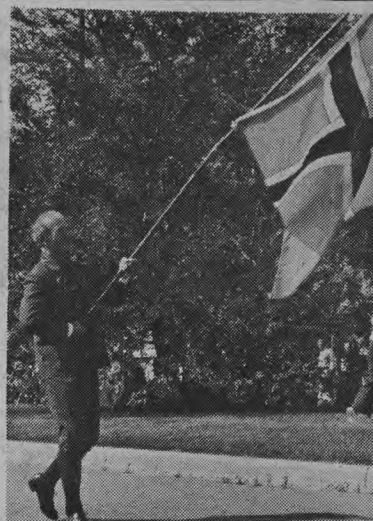
Many of the stories in this new collection are concerned with people who are trapped by their circumstances, whether they be physical, mental, economic or geographic. In the title story, Fusi Bergman is struggling with old age; in "Granite Point", Ellen and Mathew are geographically and emotionally isolated; Melissa, in "Saved" has an emotional struggle with her religious upbringing; "A Private Comedy" is the tragic entrapment of physical disability; "The Novice" and "The Bear" represent struggles with the natural environment. The people in these stories are often tragically engulfed by their circumstances, which lends a heavy air of gloom to the stories. Only in "The Novice" is there a ray of hope, and determination to overcome the murky waters of the storm-enraged lake.

The characters in these stories are so well drawn that the reader becomes involved with their concerns. Will Fusi escape the fish inspectors? Will Valdi Gudmundson settle fairly with Elliot? Will Bodli get the bear? How will Carl

resolve his dilemma?

All these stories are written in the terse, spare style that readers of "Bloodflowers" are familiar with. Only in "Granite Point" is there movement from Ella's daydreaming to her present hot kitchen and bread preparation. This story is very well done, and is an interesting change in style.

I read these ten stories at one sitting, and found the cumulative effect of them overpowering. I'd recommend reading them with spaces between, but I strongly recommend you read them. The book is available in Edmonton bookstores either in paper or hard cover. □



It was a long walk from Edmonton, but Leif Oddson, President of the Edmonton Icelandic Society, is still smiling.



The "Prairie Dog Central" rolled again bringing 275 people from Winnipeg to Gimli for the festivities. At 35 miles an hour it took more than two hours to cover the distance.



The President of Iceland, Kristjan Eldjarn, and his wife attend celebration and greet the people in the parade.



A replica of a Viking ship built for the Richardson family as a gift to the Icelandic community.

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VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Millie Weiss

The August 3 meeting was held in the Clubhouse at Pigeon Lake with Leonard Eliasson in the chair. Lunch was served after the meeting, thanks to the ladies. A dance followed which was enjoyed by all.

A few members were reported sick: Roy Samuelson, Lillie Boyer, Alma Samuelson and Judy Cartwright. Hurry and get well.

All the travelers are back from Sweden and Denmark: Gerti Holmgren, Astrid Winqvist, Sonja Sund, Ray and Doreen Nyroos and family, Len and Joan Petersson, and Sandra, Nils and Alice Sorenson and family; also Noreen Markstrom who has spent a year in Sweden. Welcome home, one and all.

Emil and Millie Weiss motored to Moose Jaw for their holidays; they have also had visitors from Moose Jaw, Sask., Millie's sister-in-law, Gladyce Norberg, and Daryl.

Congratulations to Lorne and Miriam Weiss on the arrival of their son, Curtis Jeffrey, born Aug. 5. Weight 7 lbs. 8 oz. Proud grandparents, Fred and Ann Klychak and Emil and Millie

Weiss. First grandson for Millie and Emil.

Ladies Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Don Johnson, Ste. #1806 - 10135 Saskatchewan Drive on Wednesday, Sept. 10 at 1:30 p.m.

Next meeting will be held on Sept. 6 in the Clubhouse at Pigeon Lake at 7:30 p.m. Before the meeting a Potluck Supper will be held at 5 o'clock sharp. Magnus and Betty Pearson will be our host and hostess. Come and bring something good to eat. After the meeting whist will be held with Rudy and Anna Sund being the host and hostess.

Mrs. Fred Skoog passed away on July 25. She leaves to mourn her, her husband, Fred, at Lethbridge, Alta.; son Michael at Lethbridge; her sister, Mrs. Henry Trotter, and family, Edmonton; sister Mrs. Harry Sharping and family, Everett, Washington; brother Ollie Johnson and family at Sangudo, Alta.; brother Gust Johnson and family at Barrhead, Alta.; and many friends. May she rest in peace. Sincere wishes of sympathy to the relatives of Mrs. Fred Skoog.

Another Record for Olaf Sveen

Olaf Sveen has a new recording on the market called "Olaf Sveen Goes Western" on London label, EBX4192. It features music he played with Eddie Mehler's Orchestra over Radio Station CKRM Regina in the early fifties. One of the numbers is "New Accordion Waltz"

by Gene Siebert, and it also contains a couple of Olaf's own pieces. Also, at a Cultural Heritage Performance at the Provincial Museum of Alberta, Olaf and his sons, Ed and Paul, played Scandinavian waltzes and polkas for about half an hour Sunday, Aug. 10.



Many paraders in native Icelandic costume line the streets of Gimli for the parade.

OLD-TIME ACCORDION

By Olaf Sveen

The morning is calm and beautiful, and my friends, the Ruiters, and myself are on our way to the First Annual International Old-Time Accordion Championships in Kimberley, B.C., July 11 and 12. Barbara Ruiter is going to be one of the contestants, and I shall be one of the judges.

As soon as we are past Calgary the countryside is new to me, needless to say I have never been there before. It looks dry, but some people are blessed with irrigation.

We stopped at a town called Nanton for a drink of spring water, and right by the road is a Second World War Lancaster bomber on display. It looks cumbersome compared to what we are used to now-a-days, but in its heyday it was tops in night bombing. The airplane had four engines, each one 1,280 horsepower, and the speed was 180 knots—a knot is a bit over 6,000 feet, so we can easily find out that the Lancaster bomber did not break the sound barrier.

Later we saw the Frank slide, and it happened over 70 years ago. It has been estimated that it would take 100 trucks, carrying 3 tons per load and making 10 trips a day, something like 66 years to clean up the mess.

Time goes on, and in the heat of the afternoon we arrive in Kimberley, "The Bavarian City of the Rockies". The local Chamber of Commerce has something like this to say about their city: "It is a major producer of metals and fertilizer and a major recreation area. The climate is delightful—winter is just cold enough to make skiing, hockey and curling the major winter sports. Long hours of sunshine make summer the months ideal for boating, riding, fishing and swimming in pools and lake." The population is about 8,000, and it has the highest elevation of any city in Canada.

It is always a little confusing to come to a strange city and get yourself organized, but in a town the size of Kimberley it is not too difficult—many places are within walking distance.

We soon found Bill Baerg and Edwin Erickson, the men responsible for the festival, and that more or less solved everything.

Many of the contestants came with trailers and stayed at the "Happy Hans Kampground", and in the evening accordions were heard from all directions. The players soon gathered in one place, and we could listen to one of the nicest free concerts of all time, it was just like being back in Norway years ago when people were dancing on the green grass in the beautiful

summer evenings. The accordion competition was held in the Civic Centre Arena. This building easily holds 3,000 people, but it was never filled during this event. I was told that they had 6,000 people in there during a beer-fest, but that is something else. The arena had booths

Continued on Page 11
OLD-TIME ACCORDION

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First Annual Report of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism

(Continued from last issue)
**PART I
 ACTIVITIES OF THE
 CANADIAN
 CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
 ON MULTICULTURALISM**

The first Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM), formed in May, 1973, was drawn from forty-seven ethno-cultural backgrounds. Members were chosen to speak as individuals concerned with challenges facing Canadians in the implementation of a multiculturalism policy by the federal government. They were not chosen as spokesmen for their respective cultural communities. Council's specific mandate was to advise the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism.

Within a week of the formation of the CCCM, the national executive launched a series of meetings and hearings to begin consultation with council members and with interested individuals and organizations. The executive met to plan agendas, to co-ordinate activities of the council, and to establish a secretariat.

During June and July, 1973, councillors met in each of the five regions to determine areas of special concern. A further series of sessions was held in the fall, with workshops and seminars attended by officials from the federal and provincial governments identified with the multiculturalism programs. These meetings produced detailed recommendations

which were submitted to the First Annual Meeting of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism held on October 14-16, 1973, in Ottawa.

The annual meeting was held in conjunction with the Department of the Secretary of State's first Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism. Workshops were organized for participants attending the annual meeting and the conference. These included sessions on retention of language and culture, the preservation of our multicultural heritage, the arts in a multicultural society, the attitudes of youth, overcoming inequality and the position of the immigrant.

The council held plenary sessions separate from the conference and considered resolutions prepared at the regional meetings as well as those adopted in the various workshops of the Conference on Multiculturalism.

Before adjournment, the council established an 18-member, ad hoc Committee on Priorities, consisting of members of the executive, augmented by representatives from each of the regions, to establish priorities from the many resolutions adopted.

After reviewing the transcripts and recommendations adopted from the council's first annual meeting and the First Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism, the committee convened in Ottawa on February 3, 4 and 5, 1974.

At the Minister's request the committee established both short-term and long-term priorities for the multiculturalism policy and presented them to the Minister on February 14. They formed the basis of the interim council report submitted to him on May 16, 1974.

The long-term priorities were defined as those that require lengthy, federal-provincial negotiations. These negotiations should begin immediately. Recommendations for the retention of language and culture and for overcoming inequalities were given priority.

The short-term priorities identified by the council relate to those programs already under way but which, in view of the council, require a more intensive and broader application. These include: community cultural centres and multicultural centres, ethnic press and mass media, the arts in a

multicultural society, the immigrant in a multicultural society.

Special consideration was given to the attitudes of youth in a multicultural society because the council felt that youth should be involved in the advisory process.

The council recommended the appointment of an official at the level of an assistant deputy minister whose sole responsibility

will be the implementation and administration of the multiculturalism policy.

The council feels that recommendations made in this first report are compatible with what is realistically possible for implementation and achievement—given the human resources and financing now available. Continuing studies and debates on multicultural issues will be reported to the Minister. □

Continued next issue

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SVALBARD - Part of Norway for 50 Years

On August 14, 1975, it was 50 years since the Arctic islands called Svalbard were officially established as a part of the Kingdom of Norway. That event was based on the Svalbard Treaty of February 9, 1920, which was signed by 36 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France.

King Olav and Prime Minister Bratteli were scheduled to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations in Longyearbyen on August 14. Weather conditions forced their plane to return to Tromsø, where an improvised anniversary dinner was held. In his speech, Prime Minister Bratteli emphasized that Norway alone has the authority to establish the rules for orderly economic activity and administration of the archipelago.

In Oslo, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Helge Ingstad, former Governor of Svalbard, gave the main speeches during a program at the University of Oslo. Crown Prince Harald, Members of the Cabinet and representatives of the Svalbard Treaty signatory powers were present.

The new all-year airport at Longyearbyen was formally opened on the same day, clearing the way for the extension of Scandinavian Airlines' North Norway route to provide regular flights to the islands.

A new series of postage stamps was issued on August 14 in commemoration of the 50th anniversary, and two books have been published this summer. One of them, Tim Greve's "Svalbard", will soon be available in English translation.

Svalbard is the collective name of the islands situated

between 74° and 81° northern latitude and between 10° and 35° eastern longitude, comprising the group of islands known as Spitzbergen as well as the islands of Bjørnøya, Kong Karls Land and Kvitøya. Svalbard covers an area of 24,000 square miles, one-fifth of mainland Norway and rather larger than Switzerland. Old Icelandic records refer to Svalbard as early as 1194 A.D.

In the preface to the above-mentioned book by Tim Greve, Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli states that Norway has the main responsibility to ensure that economic exploitation of natural resources at Svalbard is carried out without harm to the irreplaceable and unique natural environment. He describes this as a national as well as an international responsibility for the Norwegian authorities.

For several centuries, hunters from many countries hunted whales, seals and walrus nearly to extinction. A total ban on the hunting of walrus has been enforced by Norway since 1952, and herds of the large mammals are again starting to show up at the islands.

Land mammals native to Svalbard are polar bears, reindeer and Arctic fox. The reindeer, a smaller variety than those in mainland Norway, have been protected since 1925. Polar bears have been protected at Kong Karls Land, their main breeding ground, since 1939. In 1973 Norway announced a five-year ban on the hunting of polar bears anywhere in the islands. Three national parks, two large nature preserves and 15 bird sanctuaries have been established, and Norwegian research teams regularly visit the islands.

Economic activity in the 20th century has revolved around the coal industry. The first load of coal was brought back to Norway by an enterprising fishing boat captain in 1899, and the first Norwegian coal company was founded the following year. Businessmen from several countries started coal ventures in the succeeding years, including the American, John M. Longyear, of Boston, Mass., for whom Longyearbyen was named. This is now the administrative centre on the islands. But while the 1920 Svalbard Treaty allows any signatory power to carry out economic activities on the islands, only Norway and the Soviet Union have engaged in coal mining in recent decades. Firms from several nations have drilled for oil and natural gas, but so far no commercially exploitable deposits have been found.

The possibility of oil production on the Continental Shelf in the vicinity of Svalbard raised political questions. The islands are on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. Therefore, the Treaty's limitations on Norway's authority when it comes to mining and other economic activity are not valid outside of the four-mile sea territory around the islands. Accordingly, exploration and drilling on the ocean floor outside these limits are subject to the rules which apply to the Norwegian Continental Shelf. So far, the Norwegian Government has only permitted such activities south of 62° northern latitude. When exploration further north begins in 1977, there is reason to believe that Norwegian interests will play a much larger role than they have done so far in the North Sea. □

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Now You Can Enjoy Denmark's Old Fairytale Inns

By Eric Kuuti

Scandinavian Airlines—SAS

They are not for everybody. If you want to be where the action is—forget it. If you insist on a doorman dressed in the uniform of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the echo of a nightclub's vibrant sounds filling the air—forget it. But if you are lured by peace and beauty and want to lose yourself in lovely countryside or a small village, in other words, if you have the time and the ability to enjoy life, Denmark's Fairytale Inns are for you.

Many of them are 300-400 years old and still serve meals in their original old historic settings, many are surrounded by charming gardens and others have added new wings with modern guest rooms offering all modern conveniences. You can actually travel through Denmark today on a week's tour for instance, and stay in a different charming old inn every night. Even if you toured Denmark for several weeks, you wouldn't be able to visit them all, but as a guideline to prospective visitors from Canada here are a few examples of old inns—or KRO as an inn is called in Denmark.

Within easy reach from Copenhagen try **Marianelund Kro** at Gurre 8 miles west of **Hamlet's** town of **Elsinore**. This inn is a favorite with Danes touring North Sealand and it is a good centre for walks in the surrounding woods.

Also easy to reach from Copenhagen, 25 miles south of the capital is **Vallø Slotskro** built in 1781 and situated opposite **Vallø Castle** inhabited by unmarried ladies of noble descent and surrounded by a beautiful park. The inn has very good food and modern rooms.

A little further south, about 50 miles from Copenhagen, you'll find **Mogenstrup Kro** from 1829 near the town of **Næstved** and ideal for excursions in South Sealand to the mansions and to **Holmegaard Glassworks**. The inn serves excellent food and has comfortable rooms.

On the Fairytale Island of **Funen** don't miss **Falsled Kro**. It is a chapter all by itself. All the rooms are different. They smoke their own salmon and offer many other gourmet specialties. It is a comfortable and expensive inn, ideal for excursions to the mansions of **Funen** and **Hans Christian Anderson's** native town of **Odense**.

South of **Funen** on the island of **Langeland** is **Tranekjær Gæstgivergaard** an old inn belonging to the **Tranekjær Castle**. The inn is 160 years old and beauti-

fully furnished, situated near the castle and park.

Most of Denmark's old historic inns are situated on the peninsula of **Jutland**. Let us start from the very South of **Jutland** and work our way up north. In the little town of **Møgeltønder** near the German-Danish border on the unique main street is **Schackenborg Kro**, 300 years old and belonging to the castle. The inn has small but very attractive rooms and excellent food.

On the island of **Fanø** near its famous beach is **Sønderho Kro** built in 1722, situated in the heart of the 200-300-year-old town of skippers' cottages. The accommodations are very modest but if you can rough it a little for a night or two a visit to this inn is a charming experience.

You can also just have lunch or dinner there and then go on to **Hovborg Kro** from 1790, 25 miles north-east of **Esbjerg** where the **Nicolajsen** family who has owned the inn since 1836 will take good care of you and offer you modern accommodation with direct access to the garden and excellent food.

In the little town of **Fiilskov**, north of **Hovborg** and near **Legoland**, one of Denmark's greatest new attractions (especially for children) is **Fiilskov Kro**. This old inn is especially popular with fishermen from the rivers in the area and the inn has its own landing facilities for private planes.

Forty miles north of **Fiilskov** is the famous **Kongensbro Kro** at **Ans**, north of **Silkeborg** in a lovely setting ideal for canoeing and fishing is **Gudenaa River**. For something completely different, you'll love the **Hubertus Inn** at **Feldballe** belonging to the estate of **Møllerup** dating back to 1710 and situated between the fairytale town of **Ebeltoft** and **Rosenholm Castle**, the home of **Rosencrantz** family of **Hamlet** fame. The inn has a few guest rooms. It is a very popular vacation area here in **Mid-Jutland** and there are therefore several attractive inns.

North of **Randers** is **Hvidsten Kro** a historic inn dating back to 1634. It played a prominent role in the Danish resistance movement during the Nazi occupation. It specializes in Danish country food and has nice but modest accommodation.

Only a few miles north of **Hvidsten** is **Hotel Postgaarden** situated at the romantic old square in **Mariager**, the town of roses. Accommodation is modest but the atmosphere is delightful.

The same description is valid for **Øster-Tørslev Kro**

between **Randers** and **Hadsun** the oldest inn in Denmark dating back to 1720. They have modest rooms with private showers and serve very good meals in lovely historic surroundings.

If you want to stay at an inn near the ocean, you should try **Mørupmølle Kro** at **Bedsted** situated in the very popular resort area between the **Limfjord** and the **North Sea**. The **Jenssen** family has run this old inn for more than 100 years and has recently added a swimming pool.

A quick look through the price catalogue reveals that you should be able to get yourself a room for about \$8-\$11 per day. Only in one case there is a listing of \$21 but on the other hand there are quite a few listed at \$7 per day.

Apart from the many Fairytale Inns, Denmark has a great number of attractive modern country hotels and motels but the old inns are something very special, a vanishing type of hospitality which belongs to the bygone days. □

CANADA ICELAND CENTENNIAL

A three-day conference on "The Icelandic Tradition in a Multicultural Society" will be held in **Winnipeg** on October 3-5 as part of the centennial celebration of the arrival of the first 285 Icelandic settlers to **Manitoba** in 1875. Other events include a visit to places where the Icelandic pioneers lived on the **Red River** and **Lake Winnipeg**; a painting exhibition and a concert. □

NORWAY: NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

On December 10, 1974, the Norwegian Parliament voted on and accepted a new immigration law which brings a halt to all immigration of non-Scandinavian workers into Norway for the year, 1975. Refugees, scientists, artists and students are exempt from this interdiction.

At present, there are 41,000 migrant workers in Norway, amongst whom are British, Germans, Turks, Yugoslavs, Portuguese and Spaniards. □

VISITING PROFESSORSHIP

The Federal Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, the Hon. **John Munro**, announced a grant of \$24,000 to the University of Victoria for the academic year 1975-76 under multiculturalism's Visiting Professors Program.

The grant will be used to obtain the services of Prof. **G. K. Hirabayashi**, a sociologist, who will lecture at the university for nine months.

The Visiting Professors

Program is designed to promote and encourage studies and research in fields related to Canada's ethnic diversity and to multiculturalism. □

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

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You can't alter the past, but you can mar the effectiveness of the present by stewing about the future.

SEPTEMBER SONG

By Lillie D. Chaffin

Sing a song of September,
Of skies so soft and blue,
Of golden leaves and a lazy breeze,
And a year that is still new.

Sing a song of September,
Of mornings and nights that are cool;

Of pencils and pens, of friends new and old,
And the beginning day of school.

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FINLAND - SUOMI

PART III HISTORY

The ancestors of the Finns settled in what today is called Finland about the beginning of the Christian era. At that time most of the country was wild forest. At first the Finns lived by hunting and fishing, but gradually they began to clear the land for cultivation. In this way they conquered their country, not from another people, but from nature.

Christianity was introduced in Finland as early as the 9th and 10th centuries, and an organized church was established around the year 1155 when the English-born Bishop Henry made the first crusade to Finland. The crusaders came from Sweden, and gradually the authority of the Swedish kings was extended to cover the whole country. In this way Finland was brought into the orbit of Western civilization.

Through the union with Sweden, Swedish law and administration were established in Finland, and in the 16th century Finland along with Sweden adopted the Lutheran faith. It also became a Grand Duchy of the King of Sweden.

SWEDISH RULE

As part of the Swedish empire, Finland became a battle ground in the struggle between Sweden and Russia. In the five centuries from 1300 to 1800 practically every Finnish generation experienced war between Sweden-Finland and Russia. Particularly Karelia, the southeastern province of Finland, was fought over time and again, and in the beginning of the 18th century the entire country was occupied by Russian troops for eight years.

In 1809, after a nine-month campaign, Finland was again conquered by the Russians, and this time Sweden had to give her up for good. That year Finland was declared an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Czar, and she remained so for over a century.

UNDER THE CZARS

Until the end of the 19th

century Finland enjoyed genuine self-government under Russia. The Czar was bound by the Finnish Constitution: Finland had her own parliament, cabinet and civil service, her courts of justice administered the laws of Finland, not those of Russia; she had her own army and currency. On their passports the Finns were described as "Finnish citizens and Russian subjects".

At the turn of the century, however, the Russian authorities began to violate Finland's special rights in an effort to Russianize the country. This was met with resistance which gradually developed into a movement for complete national independence.

INDEPENDENCE

The revolution in Russia made it possible for Finland to declare herself an independent state on December 6, 1917. However, the Russian policy of oppression, Russian military forces in Finland, the move towards political radicalism in the country, social injustices and the unsolved question of land ownership involved Finland in a bitter civil war in 1918.

In spite of the political division resulting from the civil war the first two decades of Finland's independence were an age of significant economic, cultural and social advance. The foundation of Finland's prosperity today were laid in that period.

After the outbreak of the Second World War Finland became involved in a conflict with the Soviet Union in the autumn of 1939. This war, known as the Winter War, lasted three and one-half months. When Germany and the Soviet Union clashed in 1941, Finland was once more drawn into a war against her eastern neighbour. The end came with the Armistice of September 1944. The final Peace Treaty was signed in Paris on February 1947. Under the terms of the peace Finland had to cede a great part of Karelia to the Soviet Union and as a result had to

Liquor Laws Tough in Finland

FINNS UNDETERRED BY TOUGH LIQUOR LAWS

By Peter Calamai
Southam News Service

In middle-class neighborhoods in Helsinki, Finland, the success of a party is judged by how many guests' cars are left the next morning.

A car abandoned in favor of a taxi means both husband and wife were drinking and that means it must have been some party.

Normally when Finnish couples go out for an evening, one drinks nothing alcoholic by prearrangement. The other usually gets plastered.

Finland's drink-and-drive laws—the toughest in the world—explain such peculiar rituals, like the one man at a vodka-guzzling table whose glass holds only water.

3-MONTH TERM

Even one drink is enough to run afoul of Finnish law, where conviction means a minimum three-month sentence at prison labor, often on public works projects. With police in Helsinki operating the sort of random roadside checks now proposed for Canada, the chances of being caught are high.

Yet more and more Finns are being caught for drink-and-drive offences and more and more traffic deaths involve drunken drivers.

Throughout Scandinavia, as in Finland, governments have failed to halt mounting alcohol abuse despite tough laws and monopolistic price controls. No other non-Communist countries have tried as hard to manipulate public drinking habits . . . and failed.

The failure could be a lesson to Canadian advocates of tougher breathalyzer laws and artificially - boosted liquor prices.

"Clearly we must say that the drinking-and-driving laws don't work. Can you give me an example of a country where they have worked better?" asks Dr. Kettil Bruun, research director of the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.

PRESSURE MOUNTS

Neighboring Sweden, for instance, also used to auto-

settle in a short period of time half a million evacuees from the ceded area. Also ceded was the Petsamo area in Northern Finland, the only Finnish territory with access to the Arctic Ocean.

Large scale reconstruction work began in Finland after the war. In spite of the heavy war reparations she had to pay to the Soviet Union and the lack of Marshall Aid or any other free assistance from any quarter, a great economic recovery got under way. □

Continued next issue

matically send drinking drivers to jail but had to abandon the tactic as a backlog of cases built up and too many skilled workers wasted their talents in prison for a labor-short country.

Pressures are growing for a similar relaxation in Finland, although prison labor has been more efficiently used here (building the new international airport, for instance). But there are matching pressures to tighten up the availability of alcohol in the face of ever-mounting abuse.

Crimes of violence, cirrhosis and drunk driving have all steadily increased since Finland liberalized liquor laws in 1969.

The relaxation—which leaves Finland's laws on a par with Sweden's but still far more restrictive than Canada's—also led to a near-tripling of alcohol consumption in just five years. The heavy guzzling was a devastating blow for alcohol researchers, who predicted Finns would switch from favored vodka and schnapps to wines and medium-strength beer sold in grocery stores.

Instead, consumption of hard spirits shot up even faster than over-all drinking and illegal stills and smuggling of sugar blossomed to counter the state's monopoly prices, more than double the Canadian average.

Workers in alcohol abuse, like Dr. Bruun, accept some blame for Finland's alcohol explosion because of their failure to strongly oppose the liberalization moves. Their research led to predictions that people would substitute the lower-priced, easier available beer for binges on vodka.

"One of the reasons why the predictions went wrong in Finland was that the economists said it was impossible for people to spend that much more of their income on alcohol," says Dr. Bruun.

Like the sociologists, the economists were wrong. Before 1969, Finns spent about 4% of their disposable funds on alcohol, roughly the same as Canadians. Last year they spent 7.5%, among the world's highest figures.

The impact of prices on alcohol consumption is one item in a major joint investigation of alcohol control policies and public health underway between Bruun's institute and Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation. The study, to be published next year, is sponsored by the World Health Organization.

But Research Director Bruun rejects the notion that Finnish experience proves that alcohol can't be priced

out of the market, a policy long advocated by ARF Director David Archibald. Other factors in Finnish society may have had as much effect as price.

One such mystery is the tendency for Finns to go on real benders, drinking themselves into total oblivion every few weeks. Any visitor to Helsinki is immediately struck by the apparently large number of public drunks.

Despite extensive probing of these "Russian tourists" (as criticism-sensitive Finns call their inebriated citizens), the alcohol researchers haven't yet come up with a solution to the Finnish mystery. The most Dr. Bruun ventures is that drunks are more visible in Helsinki than elsewhere and that the binge tendency is more likely to be a deep-seated cultural trait than anything genetic.

Whether inherited or acquired, this fondness for alcohol has already pushed Finland past both Norway and Sweden in per-capita alcohol consumption.

While Norwegian authorities tolerate the moonshine with which many citizens lace their black coffee, police in Sweden and Finland have been swooping down on illegal stills, even closing plants which manufactured devices to distill water.

In Denmark, where a beer on the way to work is common among businessmen, there's little overt pressure to stem the per capita alcohol consumption, highest in Scandinavia.

But political parties in Finland and Sweden, often derived from turn-of-the-century temperance movements, are debating a return to rationing, closing liquor stores on Saturdays and further restricting advertising.

In both cases, however, the government is inhibited by one unpleasant fact—both make a lot of money from the state monopoly—10% of the budget in Finland.

So putting the top back on the alcohol bottle may prove impossible—economically and socially. □

St. Peter: And here is your golden harp.

New Arrival: How much is the first payment?

Taxpayer: Do you know any reliable rule for estimating the cost of living?

Accountant: Yes. Take your income, whatever that may be, and add 10%.

Good breeding consists in concealing how much we think of ourselves and how little we think of the other person.



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Kitchen Corner

"Bread is better than the song of birds," says an old Danish Proverb. "Is there any fragrance as delightful as that from fresh baked yeast bread? Whether the whiff comes from your own kitchen or from a bakery that whiff makes you hungry."

Bake your own bread and rolls and get compliments galore from your family.

MOTHER'S WHITE BREAD

4 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons melted shortening
4 teaspoons salt
4 cups warm water
1 cup powdered milk
11 cups flour (approx.)
1 yeast cake or 1 package granulated yeast dissolved in 1/4 cup lukewarm water

Combine all dry ingredients in a large bowl or pan. Stir in the warm water and the dissolved yeast. Knead (adding flour if needed) on a floured surface for about 10 minutes. Place in a greased pan and cover. Let rise in a warm place, 82°F, until double in bulk. Knead again for about 2 minutes, put back in pan, cover, and let it double in bulk again. Turn out on board and knead lightly for a minute, divide into 4 parts for loaves. Let rest for 10 minutes. Form into loaves and put into greased loaf pans and let rise again covered with a cloth in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Bake at 400°F for 10 minutes and continue baking at 350°F for about 40 more minutes. You can tell when the bread is done if it shrinks from the sides of the pan and sounds hollow when tapped with a finger. For a soft cover, brush tops of loaves with butter after removing from the pans.

To make really good bread use finest ingredients and don't try to hurry the process along. Let it rise in a warm room. Kneading the bread can be fun. Don't stop until your hands are entirely free from the dough and the dough is satin smooth with air bubbles just under the surface. This white bread may be baked in many ways. Bread biscuits are delicious—soft in the centre and crisp on the outside. Break off rounds of dough as big as an egg, form into balls and place in well-buttered muffin tins, and let rise at least two hours or until very light. Bake at 375°F.

BASIC SWEET DOUGH

1 package yeast

1 cup milk or 1/4 cup powdered milk plus 1 cup water

2 eggs

1 teaspoon salt

1/4 cup granulated sugar

1/4 cup shortening

4 cups (approx.) enriched flour (sifted)

1. Dissolve yeast in milk which has been scalded and cooled to lukewarm

2. Add eggs, salt, sugar, shortening and 2 cups flour; beat until it springs back from spoon, add 1 cup more flour; mix well and turn out on lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic, or until bubbles form on smooth side.

3. Let rise until double in bulk in a greased bowl covered with a damp towel in a warm place (85° to 90°F). Dough can be shaped after one rising or punched down for second rising.

4. Turn out on lightly floured canvas or cloth, and knead in as much of the remaining flour as may seem necessary. Shape into desired roll shapes.

5. Bake rolls without filling at 425°F for 8-10 minutes. Filled rolls should be baked at 375°F for 25-30 minutes.

CROWN ROLLS

1/2 recipe of Basic Sweet Dough

1/4 cup melted shortening

3/4 cup brown sugar firmly packed

1 teaspoon cinnamon

1/2 cup nuts finely chopped

1. When dough is double in bulk, punch down.

2. Shape dough into walnut size balls. Dip balls in melted shortening and roll in mixture of brown sugar, cinnamon and chopped nuts. Bake at 375°F for 20-25 minutes.

ROLLS

2 packages yeast soaked in 1 cup warm water with 1 teaspoon sugar

2 eggs (beaten)

1 cup water

1 cup scalded milk

1/2 cup margarine

1/2 cup sugar

1 1/4 teaspoon salt

Add margarine, sugar and salt to scalded milk. Add 1 cup cold water, yeast and enough flour to make soft dough (about 8 cups). Put into a well-greased bowl. Let rise till double in bulk.

Form into Parker House Rolls or buns. Let rise till double in size and bake at 425°F for about 10 minutes.

WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE YOUNG IN NORWAY

Young people of Norway are similar in many ways to Canadian youth. However, they seem to be more open, natural, unsophisticated in their teens, and less concerned about hairdos and clothes. In winter they all wear wool scarves and stocking caps, pulled far down on their heads to keep warm. They dress for the weather—fur-lined boots in winter and high rain boots in the rainy season—and

carry their shoes to meetings or parties and change after they arrive. They have few clothes and think nothing of wearing the same "best" dress to everything.

The Norwegian youth love traditions and cling to customs of the past. They enjoy wearing their native costumes, which are beautifully hand-embroidered. Almost every young lady can knit, crochet and embroider.

People who live in the country are far removed from activities other than those that they create for themselves. The extreme change in the length of the day contributes to home busy-work projects. In summer in Oslo, each day has 13 more hours of daylight than in the middle of winter, and further north there is total darkness for part of the winter, so there are plenty of long winter nights to read, sew and think.

Automobiles are not available for the youth to drive; often the family doesn't even own a car. Young people learn at an early age independence in getting to and from school and activities. Since few boys have cars, the girl either rides on the back of a boy's motor scooter or they meet at the trikk (streetcar) stop.

Norwegian teen-agers love the out-of-doors, and they ski almost as soon as they walk. The country boasts some of the world's most spectacular scenery, and young people often go for walks, hikes, boating or fishing for their dates. Usually large crowds go together, rather than couples, until the youths are about 18 or 19 years of age. The girl often pays her own way until the boy starts earning his own living. An interesting aspect of their romantic life is that both boy and girl exchange wedding bands, which they wear on their right hands from the time they first become engaged.

High school students must take big examinations periodically, and they must pass to be allowed to go on to the next phase of their schooling.

The Norwegian youth keep physically fit by skiing, skating, rowing, cycling, walking, hiking, running. They train regularly—running in the parks or along the sidewalks of the residential areas. They are extremely adept at kicking a ball and bouncing it off the toe, leg, head or shoulders.

There are many youth club activities and all big sports events are held on Sundays, since this is the only free day.

Their whole culture is founded on tradition and repetition: they seem to like doing things better the second and third time

around. This difference in point of view of Europeans and Canadians is perhaps the major difference between the youth of these two countries; it affects attitudes, acceptance of new ideas, change, creativity. □

KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD REMEMBERED

The 80th birthday of the late Kirsten Flagstad, renowned Wagnerian soprano, was celebrated in Norway with a Kirsten Flagstad Memorial Festival on July 6-13. It was organized by the Royal University Library, the Oslo Travel Association and the Henie-Onstad Art Centre, with support from a number of music and art organizations as well as individuals in Norway and abroad. The program included exhibits and films, television and radio programs, the playing of Flagstad recordings and the publication of a book by Thorstein Gunnarson. Called *Remember Me*, it is based on a radio conversation the author had with the Norwegian singer in 1961. The 48-page book is published by Gyldendal, Oslo. Despite the English title, the text itself is in Norwegian.

Mr. Øystein Gauksstad, director of the Norwegian Music Collection at the Royal University Library, issued an invitation to all music lovers to support the founding of a Kirsten Flagstad International Society. A chief purpose would be to develop a collection of tapes and recordings by the Norwegian singer at the University Library and to seek to issue recordings with previously unpublished material. Inquiries may be directed to Mr. Gauksstad at the University Library, Drammensveien 42, Oslo 2.

1975 also marks the 40th anniversary of Kirsten Flagstad's spectacular debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, where she drew full houses throughout her career. Around the world, radio stations still play her opera recordings. □

YOU AND HAPPINESS

Happiness can be different things to different people. To some, happiness is fun and games. To others, happiness is a good book, a quiet night at home. But almost universally the greatest and most genuine happiness comes from giving of oneself to others.

Go out of your way to help someone. Each day, make it a point to do something special for someone else. Don't go bragging to the world that you've done your good deed for the day. You will have your reward in the inner happiness you feel and the knowledge that you've brought real happiness to your mom. □

SCANDINAVIA SCORES WITH YOUNG TRAVELLERS

By Eric Kuutti for Scandinavian Airlines - SAS

The Scandinavian life style seems to have been tailor-made for the young. A healthy outdoor scene, lively local festivals, a wide range of budget accommodations and, above all, the Scandinavians' exuberance in welcoming visitors make Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden an ideal destination for young travellers.

Special youth fares offered by SAS get you off to the right start on a Scandinavian holiday. Travellers between the ages of 12 and 23 can take advantage of the airline's low youth fares any time of the year, saving as much as \$355 over the regular roundtrip economy class 14-22 day excursion fare.

Once in Scandinavia you can also save on transportation by using the Eurailpass plan (Finnrail-Pass in Finland) offering attractively priced, unlimited travel on all passenger trains. The rail passes are available only to foreign tourists who purchase them at travel agents and railroad offices before arrival in Scandinavia.

Other inexpensive means of seeing Scandinavia include bicycles, buses and boats. The Danes, in particular, cycle everywhere so you'll be right in style if you rent a bike (from \$4-\$6 per week) to explore the countryside. All of the Scandinavian countries suggest itineraries for cycling tours which will take you along breath-takingly scenic routes.

For the less energetic, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden operate efficient, comfortable bus service with eye-level views of majestic mountains, sparkling waterways and charming villages.

Scandinavia's multitude of fjords, lakes, rivers and canals provide not only an inexpensive means of getting from one place to another, but also an opportunity for vacation fun. Canoeing trips are extremely popular with the young people of Scandinavia and you can either join a group for a two-day or week-long excursion or rent a canoe (about \$5 per day) to explore on your own. The rivers and lakes of Sweden's northern Varm-land, for example, offer wilderness routes which you can sample on a two-day trip, including meals and guide, for about \$25.

Bargains in accommodations are easy to find also, since Scandinavia maintains one of Europe's most extensive systems of youth hostels, campgrounds and other low-cost lodging facilities such as Sweden's summer hotels (student residences in winter offer bed and breakfast to summer

tourists for about \$22 per day, double) or Finland's Scanhotels system which range from \$10-\$23, double, also with breakfast.

Using the hostel network it's possible to get by on \$1-\$2.50 per day for accommodations; restaurants, cafeterias or smorrebrod shops providing hearty, but inexpensive snacks and meals abound throughout Scandinavia.

For campers there are well over 1,500 campgrounds in all parts of Scandinavia, from the outskirts of Denmark's fairytale villages to Norway's North Cape. Fees average less than \$1.00 per person per day.

While some of Scandinavia's best bargains are found in travels through the countryside, city vacations need not be expensive either. The capitals of the four countries offer numerous budget accommodations from a modest, but clean and pleasant, room in a private home for about \$4.50-\$5.00 (Stockholm and Helsinki) to meticulously maintained economy-priced hotels for approximately \$9 per day.

Among other suggestions for inexpensive accommodations which will give you a chance to experience the Scandinavian outdoor scene and also meet a Scandinavian family are farm vacations. Many farming families in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden will accept guests by the week for about \$5 per person with breakfast or \$12.50 including three hearty meals per day.

An opportunity to meet Scandinavians with similar interests as yours is provided by "lifeseeing" programs in all four countries. By contacting the local tourist offices on your arrival you can make arrangements to spend an evening with a Danish, Norwegian or Swedish family at home outside the capitals. There are also "lifeseeing" tours which will give you a sampling of Scandinavia's modern social development and industrial arts.

But soon you'll discover your own method of "lifeseeing" in Scandinavia whether you head above the Arctic Circle for summer skiing under the Midnight Sun, join crowds at special events such as the famous Molde Jazz Festival, make the rounds of lively discotheques and pubs or pedal through the countryside on a leisurely do-it-yourself tour.

It never takes long to make new friends in Scandinavia. □

LIBERALIZED ABORTION LAW PASSED

The question of abortion law reform has been the subject of much debate in Norway during recent years. The Labor Government's proposal last year to introduce abortion on de-

mand was defeated by one vote. A new law liberalizing abortion was passed this year with the support of the Labor and Socialist Left Parties.

The new law stops short of authorizing abortion on demand since the decision on whether or not an abortion is to be permitted will continue to rest with an Abortion Panel comprising two doctors. The new law, however, seeks to secure greater uniformity of practice in considering applications for abortion, a simplification of procedure and a speeding-up of the final decision. The pregnant woman will now have automatic appeal to a Board which includes a social worker, and the Abortion Panels will be able to permit an abortion on social as well as medical grounds. On the other hand, it will now be extremely difficult to get an abortion after the 12th week of pregnancy.

The opposition Christian Democratic Party has strongly opposed the new law, arguing that abortion should only be permitted where the life of the mother is in danger. The other non-socialist parties have argued that the changes go too far and claim that the new law will in reality introduce abortion on demand. Christian organizations, led by the Bishops of the Church of Norway, have also opposed the measures.

The controversy surrounding liberalized abortion has raised serious questions. Bishop Per Lønning resigned his Bishopric as soon as the law was passed. He protested that: "The demonstrative refusal of the State to listen to the advice of the Church in this vital matter and its preference for quite different advisers deprives the link of Church and State of logic and inner truth and makes it impossible . . . to continue in office."

Bishop Lønning's action in resigning in protest against the state authorities is unprecedented in peacetime in the Lutheran Church of Norway. There has been a good deal of debate in recent years over the question of severing or relaxing the links between Church and State. The Bishop's resignation over the State's position on abortion reform has given renewed vigor to these debates, and a Government-appointed committee voted recently to recommend the eventual separation of Church and State. □

NORWAY BANS TOBACCO ADVERTISING

Effective July 1, 1975, all forms of advertising of tobacco products is prohibited in Norway. The term "tobacco products" includes

cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, cigarette paper, cigarette rollers, and pipes. The regulations prohibit advertising in the print media, advertising signs and similar devices, exhibitions and the like, as well as the distribution to consumers of printed matter and samples, etc.

By banning advertising it is hoped that fewer youths will take up smoking and that the number of people already smoking will decrease. It is not that banning tobacco advertising by itself will prevent smoking, but it is hoped that taking this step together with education and indoctrination into the hazards of smoking will help. □

Oldest Civil Service Institution in Norway THE SHERIFF

By Knut Erik Evju From the Viking

The Norwegian Sheriff is an all-around law enforcement official in his district and is charged with all "police matters" in his area. He also has had civil process functions, such as serving papers for the courts and attorneys, enrollment of men for the army, assessment of property, enforcement of judgements, registration of voters, settling estates, issuing trading licences, holding auctions.

The Sheriff is paid a salary by the government and all fees collected are returned to the government. The salary is dependent upon how many people he has to serve in his district. He is not allowed to work as an estate agent, and other limits on extra work are imposed. Only a few are to be allowed to do any insurance work.

There are fifty-three Chiefs of Police in Norway; and, there are about 390 sheriffs with some 1,000 deputies.

The Sheriff is a civil servant. The Sheriff is obliged to take seat where he is told to, to keep a telephone and to transport prisoners.

Turning briefly to the history of the Sheriff in Norway, the office is perhaps the oldest civil service institution in the nation. The Sheriffs were mentioned the first time of which there is a record in connection with some fighting among Vikings from different parts of the country. This took place in the year 1205. As far as written lawbooks are concerned, the Sheriffs were first mentioned in King Haakon Magnusson's law in the spring of the year 1273.

The Norwegian sheriff is an old, well-known, and typically Norwegian institution. The office was originally known as that of the Lensmann. Because of his work so nearly approximated the Anglo-Saxon Sheriff, the title became generally known as Sheriff throughout Norway.

Sheriffs' salaries were a certain percentage of the amount they were able to collect, and free support of their travels. This was not enough to guarantee an adequate living, and the Sheriffs had to depend on other sources of income. Very often they were farmers.

The first time the words "deputy sheriff" were mentioned was in an ordinance dated July 22, 1297.

The requirements for a Deputy Sheriff were that he be calm and intelligent. There were no educational requirements for work or salary conditions mentioned. Usually, he lived in the home of the Sheriff and had to help him with all sorts of work. In olden days, the position of Sheriff was frequently passed from father to son.

King Haakon Magnusson said in an ordinance from the year 1293 that the Sheriff was to be appointed from among intelligent farmers, that he should know the community, that he should behave well, and that he should be responsible to the public for his law enforcement conduct. The Sheriff was not allowed to be greedy and he was required to know the laws.

Two of the old oaths of office remain in existence today. There are slight differences between the two. One dates from about 1400 and is handwritten. The other is from about 1450.

The countrymen often stirred up revolts and killed the tax collectors.

The Norwegian Sheriff is an appointed official, rather than an elected one. This is the one basic difference between the office as it exists in Norway and in the United States where 3,088 of America's 3,099 Sheriffs are elected by the people. There are also no known female sheriffs in Norway. The Sheriff may hold office up to the age of seventy.

All law enforcement officers in Norway whether they represent a Sheriff's Office or a Police Department, wear the same uniform, the same badge, and the same patch. They all receive the same law enforcement education, and all go to the same Police Academy. □

SEAN CONNERY NOW AS A NORWEGIAN SECURITY GUARD

From the Viking

The scene was the Continental Hotel in the Norwegian capital of Oslo . . . during the location filming there of "The Terrorists".

Sean Connery, star of the movie, was dining with a friend one evening. A smiling, white-haired, elderly woman approached the table and asked Connery's companion: "Is that James Bond you're having dinner with?"

"Well," replied the

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SEAN CONNERY

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SEAN CONNERY

friend, "I'm eating with Sean Connery!"

The reaction was not what was expected. The Norwegian woman turned away, obviously disappointed, and said: "Oh, well . . . he LOOKS like James Bond!"

Now Connery is about to be seen as Col. Nils Tahlvik, head of security for an unnamed Scandinavian government. The starring role, in the film "The Terrorists", took him for the first time to Norway for location filming there.

Says the actor: "Part of the content of 'The Terrorists' deals with the hijacking of an airliner by terrorist groups—and the Norwegian pilots were worried about the effect this would have on potential anarchists. Hijacking is a serious problem—and ours is a serious movie. It deals with how to prevent a hijack, not how to perform one. It also exposes certain weaknesses in airport security and points the finger at governments who readily capitulate to prevent embarrassment.

"Happily, the film does not accuse Norway or any other Scandinavian country. We were only using Norway as a location so that the snow and sub-zero cold added to the dramatic effect."

Producer Peter Rawley echoes Connery's words: "By and large, rules for law and order, formulated over thousands of years, have helped protect peoples living in a civilized society. Occasionally these rules have been broken . . . either as a local problem or as wars between nations.

"Extremists and political terrorists have only to threaten armed aggression, and governments capitulate. Convicted killers are released and allowed to roam free. Anarchy and terror have now spread throughout the world—and Western security chiefs have little idea where the terrorists will strike next . . ."

Connery agrees totally with Capt. Norman Bristow, a retired British Overseas Airlines pilot-turned-actor for "The Terrorists". Says Capt. Bristow: "To give in to the demands of these terrorists is to encourage them to try again."

"You look tired."
"I am. I've been all over town trying to get something for my husband."
"Had any offers?"

Continued from Page 5
OLD-TIME ACCORDION

where the accordion people could display their stuff. I was lucky enough to be able to share one with Edwin Erickson. I had 19 different records and some 8-track tapes and business was brisk while it lasted. Most of my records sound spontaneous, without any elaborate arrangements or any other

artificiality the way most records are. The slogan says: "A record that sounds like records."

There are many kinds or makes of accordions and there are many types of accordions. A booth to the right of us was occupied by a studio from Calgary trying to promote accordions with melodybass, that is, accordions where a person can play several octaves on the left hand side. Many of these types of accordions have three different systems or keyboards—piano keyboard on the right hand, regular or what is called Stradella bass on the left hand, plus three rows of melodybass. I believe accordion players are famous for having big foreheads with brains to match, but it certainly is needed.

One can, of course, play melody on the regular Stradella bass accordion also, but it is more or less limited to one octave.

On our left was a studio promoting electronic accordions, and we noticed they usually had the biggest crowd in front of their booth. When coming into the arena, you could swear it was an organ playing, but looking around, it was plain to see there was no organist there, just this accordion player. Let us hope that people won't say someday: "An accordion that sounds like an accordion is not much of an accordion."

There are several types of accordions I haven't even mentioned yet, such as diatonic accordions (push and pull type) and concertinas, with melody on both ends, and also push and pull. People in Ulm, Minnesota, claim if you don't have a concertina, you can't play the polka.

There are also other types of accordions used in Russia, South America and other places, and all I can say to people who think that we accordion players are all one big family and that we are all the same: "We are not." There are also many different kinds of tuning, not to mention different kinds of music for the accordion. One thing I played in Vegreville last summer, a young fellow said as I was pulling my accordion out of the case: "He is going to play some Newfoundland music." It was the last thing I was planning on doing, besides, it takes long special training to play like a Newfoundlander.

Many ethnic cultures have their own style of accordion music, for instance, it is easy to tell the difference, say, between Scottish and French accordion playing.

Old-time is a special style of accordion playing, and it seems to me that old-time music always has been and always will be an important part of the accordion repertoire. I have heard of accordionists who have decided they would never play anything but what we

call classical music, but then they have discovered that they have to eat and would have to change their mind again.

The contest in Kimberley was on old-time accordion music and I feel that the Scandinavian countries are dominating in that field.

There were over twenty contestants in all, from British Columbia, Alberta and U.S.A., divided into two classes—seniors over eighteen years old, juniors under eighteen. If this was fair and square is not for me to say. Maybe there should have been more classes, but that is up to the coordinators to decide. As it was, 18 was the magic number, and decided if you were a youngster or an old-timer.

Ken Bye from Kelowna, B.C., Harold McKenzie from Calgary, Alta., and myself were the judges in the junior class, the only change for the seniors was that Edwin Erickson took Ken Bye's place.

Each contestant had to play an old-time waltz first, and then another old-time number, all this inside of six minutes. Then, whoever survived the first day could play another number of his own choice the next day at the playoffs.

Leo Aquino from Vancouver turned out to be the best one in the senior class, and he also played the type of music that fit the program. One number he played was "Sakkijarven Polka", and that polka has been used in old-time accordion competitions in Scandinavia as far back as I can remember. This polka comes from a part of Finland that got lost in the Second World War, but I understand the Finlanders don't care, as long as they salvaged the polka.

Aino Jensen from To-field, Alta., got second prize, and I shall say Aino's strong point is his musical feeling. He played "Where the Water-lily Blooms", and that brought back memories from my own long lost youth when I used to listen to Olle Johnny's rendition of the same number, using a musette accordion. I felt like the drowning person who is supposedly getting an instant replay of his past life before he goes under for good, because suddenly I was back in the 1940s. The way we live has a great deal to do with the way we think, and since I have always lived in an accordion world, so my memories have a lot to do with the accordion and related experiences. When I went back to Norway last year and met some of my friends after 25 years, I realized that many of them were doing much less imaginative thinking than myself. Their way of life made them more stable and more down to earth.

But back to Aino. He sings and is a clearcut, kool,

adult teenager all around, and he was born in Denmark.

Agnar Tollefsen from New Westminster came in as a number three. Agnar certainly has a good understanding of what old-time music is, he apparently has a built-in metronome and seems to be the type of player who would stand there and play his selection to the end even if the arena caught fire or the roof started caving in. That is if his accordion didn't get hurt—he watches that like the apple of his eye. He told me that after he sent for his new accordion he phoned long distance from Vancouver to Oslo nine times just to find out if it were shipped. This is a good sign, somehow it seems to me that if a musician doesn't love the instrument he plays it will reflect on his playing one way or another. I understand Agnar never plays requests, so if you go up to him and ask him to play "Life in the Finland Woods", chances are that he will say: "Never heard of it."

Of contestants who wound up off the winners list, Ken Bye was one who didn't seem to belong in an

old-time accordion contest at this time. He is a fantastic fine player, but his style just isn't old-time. Hiring him for an old-time do would be just like hiring a jet plane to go fishing in a lake two miles away, you are apt to overshoot the mark. Or if you were looking for someone to sing at a funeral or some sad occasion, and found a singer with a yodelling part in every one of his songs, you would hesitate to hire that person. We either have to educate Ken to go old-time, or else have a novelty class for his type of music.

John Campbell was also a bit out of place. He stood around in his kilt and played schottish music on the 3-row accordion, and it is difficult to know where to place a guy like that.

Gladys Nyberg, Ken Flaten and several others were all first class old-time players, all I can say is: "Better luck next time."

Number one in the junior class turned out to be Frank Ferraro, and he played like a Ferrari, fast. He had lots of appeal with the public

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OLD-TIME ACCORDION

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OLD-TIME ACCORDION

plus showmanship and a certain feeling of what old-time music is.

Ronnie Sherbak is only 12 and comes from Calgary, a good player and showman—he got second.

Ian Campbell is also from Calgary, he needs some education in what old-time is, but he got third prize.

Darcy Hager and Rita Tomaszewski were real old-time players, but somehow they landed below the winners list.

As for the rest of the juniors, there are mainly three things you have to do: Practice, practice, practice! On the other hand, I have heard of accordion players practising too long and at the wrong time. One accordion player I have heard about pretty near got married a couple of years ago, but one night when his girl friend came over he went upstairs to practice his accordion for an hour and a half, and when he came down stairs again she was gone and he hasn't seen her since. Obviously, there is a lesson to be learned here. If you have to play the accordion when the girl friend is around, take the following precautions: 1. Tie her up with a rope. 2. Lock all the doors. 3. Take away her credit card.

I understand some of the contestants are interested in getting on records. My advice is: Find some original material, don't go ahead and record "Beer Barrel Polka" or similar pieces that have been recorded by practically everybody. It is like putting "butter on fat pork", as they used to say in Norway, or in other words: Don't try and beat people like Will Glahe at their own game.

Also, I have the impression that some students of the accordion believe that old-time music belongs to the fairly early grades and that after a few years they are past that stage. I believe this is a dangerous way of thinking, even though I realize it is not practical to go on teaching old-time music to a student year after year after year. I believe it isn't always as important what you play, as how you play it.

One more thing I should mention is that the three winners in the senior class received \$1,000, \$500, \$200 and a trophy for their efforts respectively; juniors \$400, \$200, \$100 and a trophy. All the contestants received a certificate showing that they had taken part in the competition, and with distinction.

When the competition was over I was lucky enough to get a ride with an accordion friend as far as Red Deer. We drove the wrong direction out of town when we left Kimberley, so we ended up going through Crows Nest Pass again, so I missed

seeing Banff. But "it is too late to blow your nose after it has been cut off", as they say in Norway. Going through the Pass we observed the river right beside the road was running against us.

I stayed overnight in Red Deer, the next morning I took the Greyhound Bus to Edmonton. It had been a wonderful weekend, never to be forgotten. □

Continued from Page 2
BOOKS AND ARTICLES

articles on language, religion, education, multiculturalism in other countries, and the difficulty to define the concept of ethnic identity. Multiculturalism has become a fashionable phrase, but the issues it raises are vital to every Canadian whatever his "cultural group" may be. □

CLENG PEERSON, a novel in two volumes by Alfred Hauge. Translated from the Norwegian by Erik J. Friis with introduction by Kenneth O. Bjork. An official Sesquicentennial publication, this work about the man who has been called "father of Norwegian Immigration" was awarded the Norwegian Critics' Prize and the Prize of the Norwegian Cultural Council when it was first published in Norway. It is a major work and one which both entertains and throws a great deal of light on the background for the migration of the Norwegians and the conditions which met them in the New World. (Price: \$25.00. Published by Twayne Publishers and available from The Secretary, The National Coordinating Committee for the Sesquicentennial, 19 Shadow Lane, Montvale, N. J. 07645, U.S.A.) □

Continued from Page 3
NORWAY OIL

At its peak, the oil industry will employ about 30,000 persons. Magnussen says it is not the industry itself but spending the profits that provides the danger because government projections show that for every \$230 million put into public improvements, 19,000 new jobs are created.

This would mean more jobs than people available and would not only start a drain on fishing and farming, but probably also take workers out of the textile and furniture industries and kill their competitiveness.

Norway could import foreign workers, but the official position is that the country does not want to import anyone to turn them into a second-class citizen. There is also no small amount of unspoken racism involved in bringing in workers from southern Europe and North Africa.

With its employment dilemma, Norway will hold down its revenues, spending

half of the yearly profits of \$3 billion in private consumption, a quarter in the public field, and the rest going into paying debts and making foreign investments.

Since the oil is expected to last between 100 and 150 years, the foreign investments will provide future wealth without directly involving the Norwegian economy.

The relatively slow pace also will let Norwegians take over virtually all the expert jobs in the oil industry, many of which have been held by Americans, Britons and Frenchmen.

The idealism and righteousness that have also contributed to the get-rich-slowly approach complement the practical sides. They are exemplified in statements like these:

Magnussen: "We have always lived on the outskirts of Europe and have felt we're not so much a part of things. Norwegian people want cars and television sets, but they also talk more about the future and want to protect it. All the polls show the people think our pace is the right one. The idea of keeping the country together is not an abstract one. Nor is the idea of not endangering the environment—we really utilize it in our daily lives."

Per Schrsiner, director general of the finance ministry's planning division: "We've found oil, not nurses or car mechanics. We must spend the money to build a society we can be proud of, one that can serve as an example for other countries."

Anders Sjaastad, information director of the Norwegian Foreign Policy institute: "Since we had a great deal of hydroelectric power, the oil question was put into a broader perspective here than it might have been elsewhere. We talked more about its disadvantages than the money, perhaps. And the question was asked again and again 'why should we rush to get rich?'"

But there has been criticism of the government's approach, although the polls give it 60% approval.

Trouble in the shipbuilding industry, partially attenuated because the biggest shipbuilders have gotten into the construction of oil rigs, has led to some calls to speed things up. Resistance among fishermen in the north, fearing pollution, is dying down and fears of turning society upside down seem to be lessening as well.

Yet there are people who say Norway has sold out entirely and the rush of oil and money is too great. Lars Lyland, general secretary of the Liberal party, believes the program will bring more problems than Norway needs.

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can have a less mercantile, less materialistic society. We can still use our brains and not be overwhelmed. We can spread the oil out over many generations and give a quarter of the revenue to the underdeveloped world. We're going much too fast." □

Continued from Page 1
SAGA SINGERS

Singers performed was broadcast August 30 at 9:00 a.m. The television tape will be aired this fall.

The weekend the Saga Singers were in Ottawa, they shared the stage with a Lebanese dance group from Charlottetown; a Chinese instrumental and dancing group from Calgary; a French Canadian folk dance group from Grandby, P.Q.; a Haitian dance and drum group from Montreal; a German ladies choir from Ottawa; two Acadian folk singers from Nova Scotia; and five folk singers from Moncton. It was a very international presentation, professionally staged by the Canadian Folk Arts Council staff.

The trip to Gimli was a thrilling and memorable occasion for the Saga Singers. They were honored to be invited to participate

in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of settlement, and the enthusiastic response of the audience was gratifying. They performed in the park on both Saturday and Sunday, and participated in the official program on Monday.

In addition to these engagements, they sang at Betel in Selkirk and Gimli, and had a float in the parade. The Icelandic television crew taped them for inclusion in a documentary on the Western Icelanders' Festival. Margaret Decosse was the choir's soloist during the concerts. Della Roland, director, accompanied them on the piano.

At the presentation of the prize for the winning song composed this year, they sang "Fair Canada". The words to this song were written by Skapti O. Thorvaldson, the music by Thordis M. Samis, and the choral arrangement by Elma Gislason.

It was especially exciting for the choir to perform at Islendingadagurinn because many of the choir members are ex-Manitobans. They come from towns in the Interlake like Gimli, Riverton, Arborg, Husavick, Oak Point, Lundar, Clarkleigh, Oakview, Hecla Island and Selkirk. □